TRIOLETS.

He should ask a little kiss,
I should be so chary;
He should waken such sweet bliss
He should ask a little kiss,
I should never wish to miss
The kisses preliminary,—
He should ask a little kiss,
I should be so chary!

He should dare to squeeze my hand,
Or touch my little finger,
No lover on picket could withstand,
He should dare to squeeze my hand,
His fancies to warm my heart unmanned
By hand that fain would linger,—
He should dare to squeeze my hand,
Or touch my little finger.

He should ever come to woo,
And should I to wed beseech me,
What should a happy maiden do,
He should ever come to woo,
And bring the kiss with great ado?
Inspiring Cupid, teach me!
He should ever come to woo,
And should to wed beseech me!

—Earl Marble in The Current.

JAPAN A WONDROUS GARDEN.

A Spring and Summer of Picturesque Beauty—Trees in Bloom.

The spring and summer in Japan is full of picturesque beauty, and yields an atmosphere of delicious comfort. The skies drop gladness, and the earth teems with lovelliness. Its garden pictures are changing as a kaleidoscope. The terraced hill-sides rank with verdure, vie with wheat-fields bending 'neath their load of grain; some just cut and supplanted by rice, in fields flooded with water, while other, green with the tender shoots, are ready for transplanting. When the seasons are unusually dry nothing is left to suffer. The reservoirs are so large, and the irrigating system so complete, that Japan's wondrous garden smiles on beneath scorching rays.

The trees of Japan are a wonder. 'Here is the "mokkungi," with its purple bell-shaped flowers; also the magnolia, with its rich white and purple clusters. Queen among the trees towers the camelia. Some of these are sixty feet high, and are covered with blossoms from January to May, of many varieties, from the large pure white, resembling a double rose, to various shades of pink and red. The cherry and plum trees are cultivated solely for their blossoms, and are trees of rare beauty. The former grows thirty feet high and as many broad, its branches covered with red and white flowers, two inches in diameter, and perfuming the air at a great distance. Its petals of snow and cream, falling in showers, spread many a carpet for the feet on the stone paths leading to the temples, verifying the native poet when he says, "There are snow showers which do not descend from the skies." The plum tree is par excellence the poet's tree. Often it is seen standing leafless in the snow, yet adorned with blossoms like a bride. The tree bursts into soft clouds of bloom and fragrance in February, but without leaves.

Along the hillsides maples and pines are covered with vines of exquisite loveliness, trailing and intertwining with bewildering intricacy; among these are the wistaria and thumbergia, with their purple stars and tufts. From the verdant valleys to the tops of the mountains are seen lilies, pinks and roses of endless variety. The grass is studded, the flowers spring even from the quaint, artistic, thatched roofs of the tea-houses, asking leave only to grow and bless the light. These tea-houses seem idyllic. They are a national institution, for they are everywhere, as the people are everywhere; along the city streets, by the roadside, in the groves, woods, parks, valleys, and up the mountain side.—Helen Thompson in Brooklyn Magazine.

Hard on the Soldiers.

It must be a grand thing to be a Cossack; but carnivorous mortals would do well to think twice before enlisting in the Russian army. The holy synod of the Russian church appears to have come to the conclusion that the czar's army is overfed or inclined to levity, and has accordingly issued an injunction on all that Wednesdays and Fridays, Lent, and the six great days of repentance must be strictly observed as fasts. To members of the western church such a mandate might be severe, but in Russia it is very serious indeed. Easter Lent lasts there for seventy-nine days; and besides that there are three other lents, extending in all over ninety days and sometimes more, which means that for more than half the year the Russian soldier must eat neither flesh, eggs, milk, nor sugar, and in the long Lent not even fish. It looks hard on the soldiers, but it must be pleasant for an economical government to find an established church meeting its views so agreeably.—Chicago Times.

English, Irish and Scotch.

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman were represented as looking through a confectioner's window at a beautiful young woman who was serving in the shop. "Oh!" exclaims Mr. Patrick, "do let us be spending a half crown with the dear crayture, that we may look at her convaniently and have a bit of a chat with her." "You extravagant dog," said Mr. George, "I'm sure half the money would do quite as well. But let us go in by all means; she is a charming girl." "Ah! wait a wee!" interposed Mr. Andrew; "dinna ye ken it'll serve our purpose equally well to ask the bonnie lassie to gie us twa sixpence for a shilling, and inquire where's Mr. Thompson's house, and sich like? We're no hungry, and may as well save the siller."—London Quarterly.

Candid Labouchere.

I have not the slightest notion whether any opinion that I entertain upon politics or upon anything else of a contentious character is right. All that I can say is that the opinion is a conclusion, arrived at in my mind; and the same process that leads me to form the conclusion leads me to believe that it is a right one. But how can I know that the data upon which the conclusion was formed were correct; or, if so, how can I tell whether my brain forms just conclusions from correct data, when I find that the same data fermenting in the brains of others produce a directly contrary opinion?—London Truth.

The Latest Discovery.

A Spanish archæological society recently held its annual meeting at Asamanca during the period of the fair. On this occasion a prize was to be awarded to the member who had made the most rare and valuable discovery in the year. One of the company rose to his feet and said: "Gentlemen, this iron blade which I have the honor of presenting to you is part of the sword of Damocles." General amazement. Presently another voice was heard to say: "But I, gentlemen, have found the horse-hair by which it was suspended."—Exchange.

How Wagner's Widow Works.

After the death of her husband, Mme. Cosima Wagner lived, it is said, for a whole year in entire seclusion even from her nearest relatives and friends, devoted to the memory of her dead husband. During this time she abstained from meat, and only lived on vegetables, fruit and bread, which were served to her in her private rooms. After the lapse of the mourning year Mme. Wagner again joined her family circle, without however, mixing in society. Only since the beginning of the preparations for this year's representations of "Tristan and Isolde" Mme. Wagner came again into contact with the outer world. In all the matters connected with the mise-en-scene of her husband's works she displays an incredible energy and an unflagging zeal. The rehearsals over, she works out explanations and hints to the artists about the interpretation of certain passages, or even whole scenes. At 3 o'clock in the morning the light in her study at the theater is put out, and already at 5 o'clock her veiled figure is seen wending its way through the quiet, drowsy streets of Bayreuth to "Wahnfried," her residence, where she enters and takes her breakfast. After a short rest she drives back to the theater, where she takes all her other meals, receives visitors, works and sleeps in rooms expressly fitted up for her.—Chicago Herald.

A Beautiful Custom in Tyrol.

In some portions of Tyrol a peculiar and beautiful custom still prevails. When a girl is about to be married, before she leaves her home to go to the church, her mother hands her a handkerchief, which is called a tear kerchief. It is made of newly-spun linen, and has never been used. It is with this kerchief that she dries her tears when she leaves her father's house, and while she stands at the altar. After the marriage is over, and the bride has gone with her husband to their new home, she folds up the kerchief and places it unwashed in her linen closet, where it remains untouched.

The tear kerchief has only performed half of its mission. Children are born, grow up, marry, and move away from the old home. Each daughter receives from the mother a new tear kerchief. Her own remains where it was placed in the linen closet on the day of the marriage, and there it remains until her death, when it is taken from its place and spread over the placid features of the dead, never to be removed until we are summoned to come forth on the resurrection morn.—Chicago Herald.

Lamp of a Lighthouse.

A writer describes the lighthouse on Assateague island, Va., as a tapering brick structure 180 feet high, built at a cost of $150,000, with a lamp which, with its globe and reflector, cost $8,000. The globe is composed of a series of triangular French plate glass, circular prisms of different radii, forming altogether an oval globe, which in the sunlight casts a shadow of prismatic rays and miniature rainbows, which are most beautiful. The effect of this globe is to magnify the rays of light. The lamp consists of five cylindrical burners, one within the other, the largest being about six inches in diameter, and diminishing in size to about one inch. It presents a pyramid of light which casts its beacon rays far out to sea. It consumes five gallons of oil each night.—Chicago Herald.

Artist's Proof Pictures.

The artist's proof pictures are always good investments, because, as only a limited number are struck off, they become rare after a time, and the value increases accordingly. The price is always fixed by the publishers, who notify dealers of the increased value of the pictures from time to time. These proofs are not all of equal merit, for, although they are taken from the same plate, those taken first are superior. The first impression is signed both by the artist and etcher; the second has the autograph mark; the third and following ones are simply reproductions. It is a safe investment to buy proofs of this kind and wait till scarcity runs the prices up.—Dr. G. W. Hall in Globe-Democrat.

Face Paints of the Pintes.

The face paints of the Piute and Washoe Indians are made from earth paints and grease. Any kind of strong butter, lard, hair oil, or fats of any kin l are used. The red comes from the foot of the Geiger grade, the yellow comes from Pyramid lake, and the white from a mountain below Wadsworth, and many other places in Nevada. Black paint is made from pitch pine stumps that are burned and the soot scraped off. The black paints are put on with sticks and the others are daubed on with the hands. None of them are poisonous, and no bad results are felt. Both sexes and all ages indulge in the practice.—Chicago Times.

The Lion and the Insects.

The Lion who was Resting in the Sun one day Tacitly Permitted a Hornet to Alight on his Nose, but Vigorously Repulsed a Wasp, who sought for the same Privilege. Thereupon the latter observed:

"We are both of the same general Species, and I fail to see why you Discriminate Against me."

"Simply to prove to you that Every one has the Right to Select the Nuisance he is willing to put up with," was the reply.

Moral—There is a Difference between the Hand-Organ and the Accordion.

Railroad Savings Banks.

English railway companies have co-operative savings banks of their own. The employes of one live have on deposit in one of these banks $1,135,000.

A copy of a sermon preached by John Knox 321 years ago was sold the other day in London for $2,075.

Charts of the Pleiades show, as visible to the direct eye, 625 stars, but the photograph reveals 1,421.

It isn't so much what a man has that makes him happy as it is what he doesn't want.—Uncle Esek.

Daniel Webster's living descendants are two granddaughters and one grandson.

The consumption of lead pencils in the United States is placed at 250,000 a day.

The cost of picking the southern cotton crop by hand is $40,000,000 a year.

The arch was familiar to the Assyrians as early as the ninth century B. C.

At a point off southeastern Florida the water is 19,176 feet deep.

Some of Shakespeare's plays have been translated into Icelandic.

CHAT WITH A NOVELIST.

His Methods of Work and Play—No Labor by Lamplight—Exercise.

"I have just returned from an afternoon stroll," remarked E. P. Roe, the novelist. "This is my invariable custom after my day's work. When do I work? Well, I generally sit down immediately after breakfast, which I have about 8 o'clock, and with the exception of an hour for lunch, I write continuously from that time until 3 or 4 in the afternoon. Then I go out for my walk."

"You never work at night, then?" was asked.

"No; it is a bad practice, and one that I rarely indulge in. There was a time when I did so, but my work always showed it. A writer's work at night is almost always mortbid. There is no better time to work than during the morning."

"How much work constitutes a day's labor with you?"

"That varies a great deal. Sometimes I write four or five pages of foolscap, and other days I will write as much as fifteen. I have no average, but do as much as I feel like doing, or have time to do, and then I stop."

"Speaking of your correspondence, like that of most authors, I presume it is of a various nature?"

"Yes, indeed," laughingly replied the novelist. "It is surprising what letters I sometimes receive, and how difficult it is for some persons to realize that an author's time is valuable. Of course, I am not a stranger to the autograph craze, and of these requests I receive, I think, more than my share. But what is most surprising is the number of manuscripts I receive from young, aspiring authors. I am often asked to read them, revise them carefully, and to express an opinion as to the merit of the contribution. Why, I have frequently been requested to do a whole month's work on a single manuscript. What do I do with these? Well, the best I can. If I have a spare moment, I look over the story or article, and encourage the writer, if possible. But at times the supply is too great for physical endurance."

"What exercise do you most indulge in, and what particular one do you recommend?"

"So far as I am concerned, I like a good, long walk, and this is what I would recommend to all who work with the brain and are confined. Exercise should never, in my opinion, be taken before sitting down to work, always after the task of the day has been completed. Then one receives far more benefit from it than if taken before work. I also like to work in my garden, and there is hardly a better means of exercise. Hunting and fishing are also favorite sports with me, and I keep a good gun and a fishing rod close at hand."—New York Mail and Express Interview.

Making Wood Tough.

It is claimed that by a new process white wood can be made so tough as to require a cold chisel to split it. The result is obtained by steaming the timber and submitting it to end pressure, technically "upsetting it," thus compressing the cells and fibers into one compact mass. It is the opinion of those who have experimented with the process, that wood can be compressed 75 per cent., and that some timber, which is now considered unfit for use in such work as carriage building, could be made valuable by this means.—Boston Transcript.

The Appetites of Birds.

Birds have wonderful appetites, and the insect eaters must do great execution among the insect enemies of the farmer. This is illustrated by Professor Wood's estimate that a man would have to consume in every twenty four hours sixty-seven feet of a sausage nine inches in circumference in order to eat as much in proportion to his bulk as the red breast, whose daily food is considered as equivalent to an earthworm fourteen feet long.—Boston Budget.

A Legal Question.

An old negro from Onion creek applied to an Austin lawyer to bring suit against Uncle Moses for $10 borrowed money. "You must have a witness who saw you lend him the money." "Boss," replied the colored agriculturist, after a minute's pause, "ef I brihg two witnesses what seed me loan him de $10, kin I make him pay me back $20?"—Exchange.

Afraid of the Red-Headed.

A Philadelphia detective is reported as saying that bunco men and that class of thieves rarely, if ever, approach red-headed persons, because red-headed men, as a rule, are quick tempered, and are apt to make considerable fuss as soon as they know that they have been robbed, and of all things the bunco man detests a fuss the most.—New York Sun.

Hight of the Aurora.

In experiments with his powerful voltaic battery, practical demonstrations of the effects of electrical discharges in rarefied air were made by Dr. de la Rue. These forced him to the conclusion that thirty-eight miles is probably the hight at which the most brilliant auroras take place, that a pale and faint glow may possibly be produced as high even as eighty-two miles, but at a hight of 124 miles no auroral discharge is possible.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Largest Vine in the World.

The largest vine in the world is said to be one growing at Oys, Portugal, which has been in bearing since 1802. Its maximum yield was in 1864, in which year it produced a sufficient quantity of grapes to make 165 gallons of wine; in 1874, 146 1-3 gallons, and in 1884 only 79 1-4 gallons. It covers an area of 5,315 square feet, and the stem at the base measures 6 1-2 feet in circumference.—Chicago Times.

Mark Twain's Mother.

An old Mississippi pilot tells The St. Louis Globe-Democrat that the affection exhibited by Mark Twain and his venerable mother, now a resident of Keokuk, Iowa, is very refreshing. She always had firm faith in her son Samuel, and says of him: "He was always a good boy, Samuel was, though prone to be mischievous. He's always the same to me—the best son a mother ever had."—New York Sun.

A Curious Wine Cask.

Recently there was exhibited in Mayence a richly carved wine cask, holding over 600 litres, made entirely from the wood of the old Roman bridge built across the Rhine by the Emperors Trajan and Maximiam. The ruins of the bridge were fished out of the river in 1880. Several smaller casks, to be made out of the wood that is left, have been ordered by Americans.—Chicago Herald.

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